

GNSS WRISTWATCH DEVICE FOR NETWORKED OPERATIONS SUPPORTING LOCATION BASED SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

The TIDGET/ZigBee wristwatch device was designed specifically to provide an ultra low-power, miniaturized wireless GPS tracking device. It includes a low-power GPS sensor, a flash memory, and a ZigBee wireless data link. The design of the device was selected to minimize the power drain to allow operation for extended periods of time. The power savings is accomplished by remoting the GPS signal processing from the sensor to the LocatorNet server. This has the advantage of minimizing the power drain within the TIDGET/ZigBee device while allowing sophisticated signal processing to be performed at the server to maximize the sensitivity of the GPS signal processing solution.

The networked system architecture for relaying data between the tracking devices and the LocatorNet Server is illustrated in Figure 1. The ZigBee devices are programmed to search for a ZigBee Gateway that provides a connection to the Internet. Once a Gateway is found, the devices upload their GPS sensor data through the Gateway to the LocatorNet Portal for processing. This paper describes the LocatorNet system architecture and the design of the ZigBee Gateways. The ZigBee Gateways have been developed to be an add-on to a standard PC providing a low-cost, secure method of connecting ZigBee to the Portal through a variety of physical network connections including wired Ethernet for fixed connections or WLAN, cellular, or SATCOM services for mobile units.

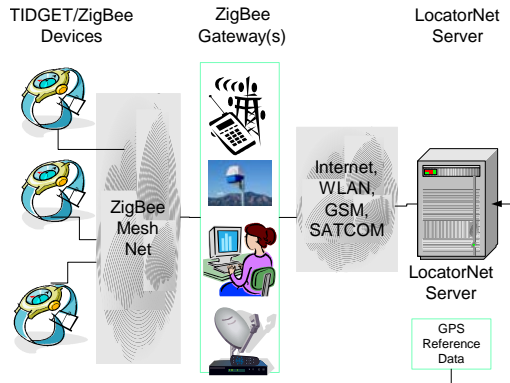


Figure 1 LocatorNet System Architecture

The LocatorNet Server provides the data processing to convert the GPS sensor data into locations. The LocatorNet Server is integrated with a Web Portal that allows users to access the sensor location data for analysis and display. This web-based architecture allows the common infrastructure to be leveraged by a variety of different users.

TIDGET/ZIGBEE GPS SENSOR

The patented TIDGET® (“tracking widget”) sensor operates by taking brief snapshots of GPS data when activated^[1]. These snapshots are stored in the flash memory and forwarded to the LocatorNet Server through the data link for processing^[2]. The TIDGET is built using the RF front-end of a commercial GPS chip (see Figure 2). The device is designed to operate with a variety of different types of data links providing a low-power location solution. Instead of performing the GPS signal processing using an internal baseband processor, the TIDGET device only samples and records the GPS snapshots periodically. While this requires more data to be transmitted across the wireless data link, it significantly reduces the overall power drain of the device making this an ideal solution for low-power tracking applications.

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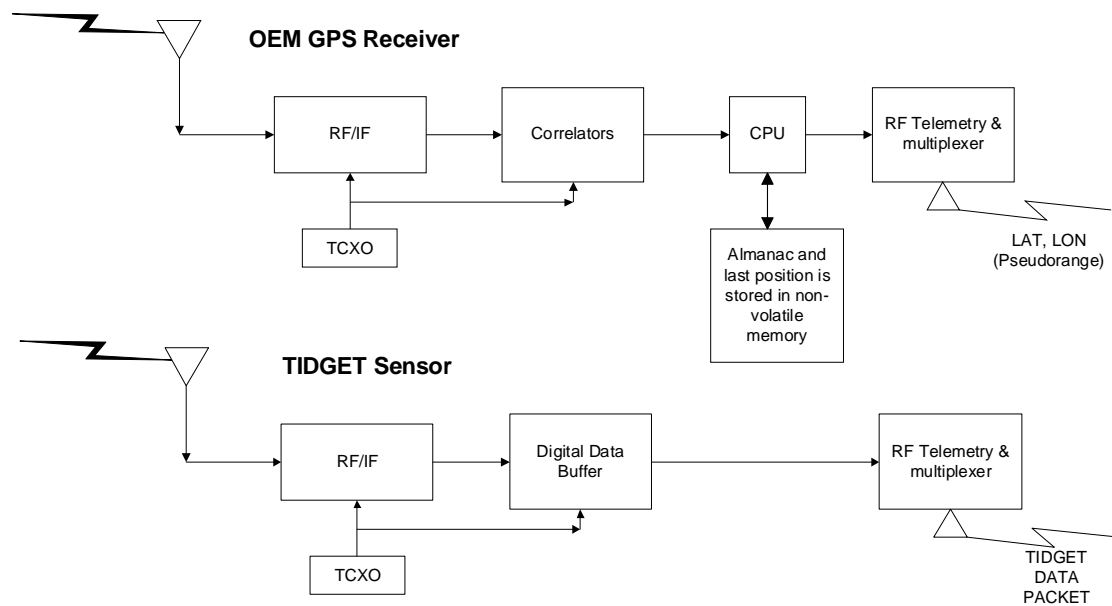


Figure 2 TIDGET Sensor

The TIDGET can be programmed to take different sizes of GPS snapshots depending on the application. The larger the snapshot, the greater the ability of the LocatorNet processing to track low-power GPS satellite signals^[3]. For the TIDGET/ZigBee device, a 36.4 kbyte snapshot size was selected. This allows GPS signals to be detected to a C/N0 of 26 dB-Hz (-148 dBm) with an SNR detection threshold of 10 dB. When multiple satellites are in view, enhanced signal processing can be used to detect weak signals as low as 20 dB below the strongest GPS satellite signal, down to a threshold of -156 dBm.

The TIDGET/ZigBee wristwatch device includes a ZigBee data link that can be used to connect to a ZigBee Gateway when within range. ZigBee^[4] is a low-power wireless mesh networking protocol that has been designed for maximum power life. A networking protocol has been developed that allows the ZigBee wireless data link to transport the data to the Gateway where it is forwarded to the TIDGET/ZigBee Server for processing.

The normal range of operation of the ZigBee data link, using onboard or PCB antennas, is within 100 feet of a Gateway. A Gateway can be a conventional PC equipped with a ZigBee USB device and installed with the LocatorNet network upload software. While straight ZigBee dongles exist, the system design uses a TIDGET/ZigBee unit configured in a "gateway mode" connected by USB to the PC. The LocatorNet network upload software converts the TIDGET/ZigBee data into a sequence of database update commands and sends those over a TCP/IP connection to the Portal. The range between the TIDGET/ZigBee device and the ZigBee Gateway can be extended by adding an improved antenna to the ZigBee Gateway. Static directional antennas on both the node and the coordinator can improve the operational distance by a factor of 4-10, but are unacceptable for the watch unit. Larger amplified directional antennas, such as that shown in Figure 4, have allowed us to extend the high-bandwidth single-hop transmissions up to 765m, while only using the onboard PCB antenna for the TIDGET/ZigBee node. The Phased Array antenna shown in Figure 4 also provides a Linux-based network router making it ideal for a Gateway unit.



Figure 3 Extended Range ZigBee Connection

As depicted in Figure 4, the TIDGET/ZigBee wristwatch unit comprises a ZigBee chip with an embedded microcontroller, a “glue-logic” CPLD programmable logic device, GPS cache SRAM, bulk-storage Flash memory, a GPS front-end RF chip, antenna and TCXO, a USB interface chip and power management circuitry. Each captured GPS snapshot requires 15mJ to acquire under all circumstances. To transmit the data to the Gateway, the circuit will consume between 70mJ and 231mJ per snapshot depending on range and signal environment. Total battery energy available to the device is 2000 Joule.

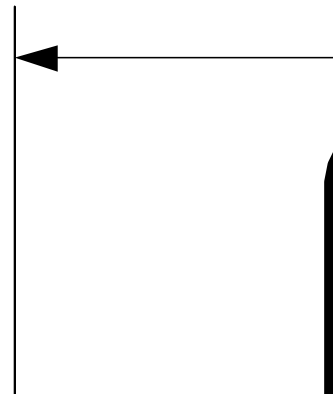


Figure 4 Wristwatch TIDGET/ZigBee Component

LOCATORNET PORTAL

The LocatorNet Portal is based on an Oracle Application Server. The ZigBee Gateway software is designed to “publish” data into the LocatorNet Portal which initiates a data processing sequence using the LocatorNet Server signal processing software. The LocatorNet Server GPS processing is implemented using an SDR architecture where the GPS signal generation and code correlation functions are performed in software. The GPS Navigation data is loaded into the LocatorNet Portal from reference station sites across the Internet allowing world-wide tracking of GPS data. The LocatorNet Portal also can access digital terrain data allowing

altitude-aided solutions to be calculated in the event that only three GPS satellites are tracked. Figure 5 and Figure 6 illustrate the navigation accuracy provided a CEP of 5.14 m

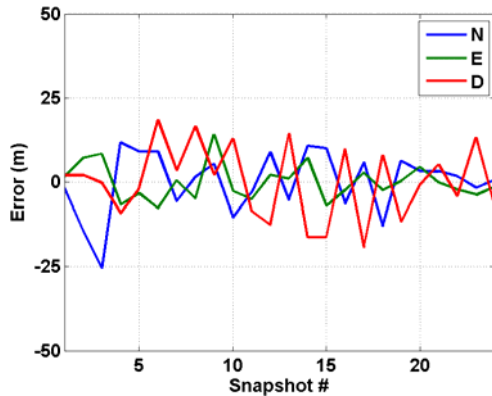


Figure 5 Snapshot NED Comparison to Reference

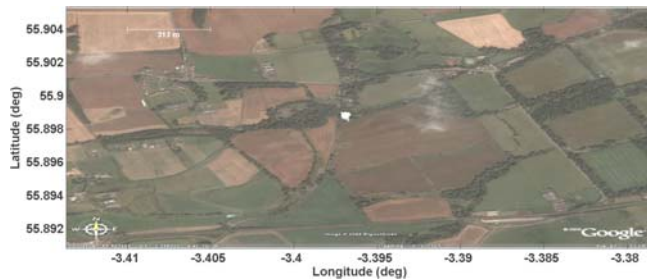


Figure 6 Snapshot Position Solution

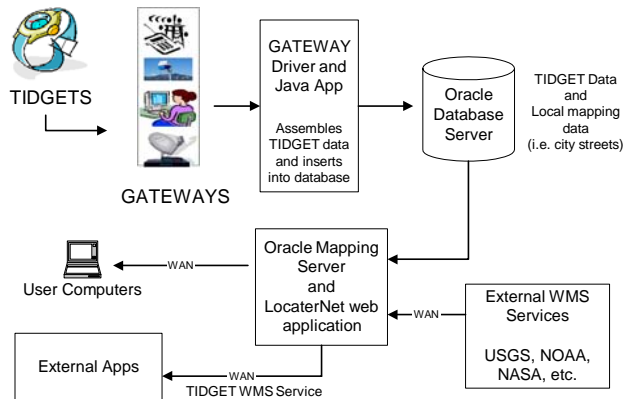


Figure 7 LocatorNet LBS Architecture

As shown in Figure 7, the LocatorNet Portal also supports Location Based Services (LBS) based on the TIDGET solution data using an Oracle Mapping Server with an open architecture Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC)⁵ compliant web service based design approach. OGC have developed a family of web services that can be used for sharing and distributing mapping and feature data between web servers. This includes Web Mapping Service (WMS), Web Feature Service (WFS) and OpenGIS® Location Service (OpenLS).

A variety of different WMS data feeds are already available on the web from public sources and more are being added. Examples of some of the data that has been linked into the LocatorNet Portal are shown in Figure 8 through Figure 12. Figure 8 shows current TIDGET data for a user's area of interest that has been extracted from the local LocatorNet database. In Figure 9 the user adds in vector street data to provide location context. This street data is stored on the server database, and thus is available even when the server is not able to access the Internet – useful for some mobile and military applications. In Figure 10 the user has requested a USGS supplied topographic map overlay in lieu of the vector streets. This data was requested on-the-fly from the

The map displays the flight paths of two aircraft, BOB and DORA, in the North Atlantic. BOB's path is a continuous line of blue dots with labels indicating waypoints and times. DORA's path is shown with orange dots and labels. Other locations, including PETER, are marked with green dots and labels. The map includes a compass rose at the top and bottom, indicating North and South, and a scale bar at the bottom.

BOB's Path:

- BOB 14:30
- BOB 14:29
- BOB 14:28
- BOB 14:27
- BOB 14:26
- BOB 14:25
- BOB 14:24
- BOB 14:22
- BOB 14:21
- BOB 14:20
- BOB 14:42
- BOB 14:41
- BOB 14:40
- BOB 14:39
- BOB 14:37
- BOB 14:36
- BOB 14:35
- BOB 14:34

DORA's Path:

- DORA 14:04
- DORA 14:03
- DORA 14:02
- DORA 14:00

PETER's Locations:

- PETER 23:00
- PETER 21:00
- PETER 20:40
- PETER 22:30
- PETER 00:50
- PETER 03:00
- PETER 16:30
- PETER 23:20

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Coordinates, Volume 4, Issue 9, Sep 2008

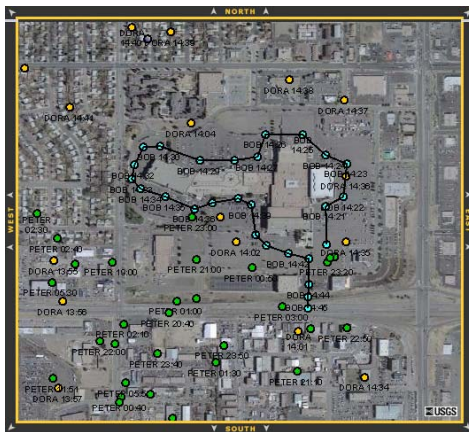


Figure 11 High-resolution Aerial Imagery pulled over the internet from another USGS Web Map Service

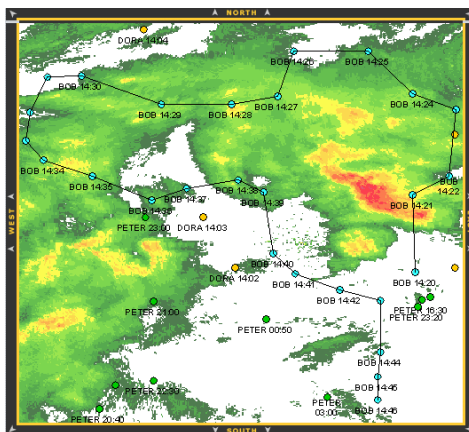


Figure 12 Live Doppler radar pulled over the internet from a NOAA Web Map Service

EXAMPLE LOCATORNET APPLICATION

Figure 13 illustrates a basic LocatorNet personnel tracking LBS application. This application was developed based on an Oracle Application Server and iSMART5 mapping server, together with some custom web pages. The Oracle Application Server and database maintains data integrity and security, allowing users access to only the data they need. Oracle Spatial database extensions were used to quickly provide spatial querying capabilities; users can ask questions such as “Who is near the intersection of Powers Blvd and 30th Street,” or “Where was User X at 2pm yesterday?” By making use of live WMS feeds such as Doppler radar users can even make queries such as “Was User X being rained on a 2 pm yesterday?”

The flexible LocatorNet LBS architecture allows additional mapping and feature content to be easily added for customized applications. Maps, images, and features from WMS, WFS, and WCS sources can easily be added into location based services. The open architecture also allows content to be shared through OpenLS standards.

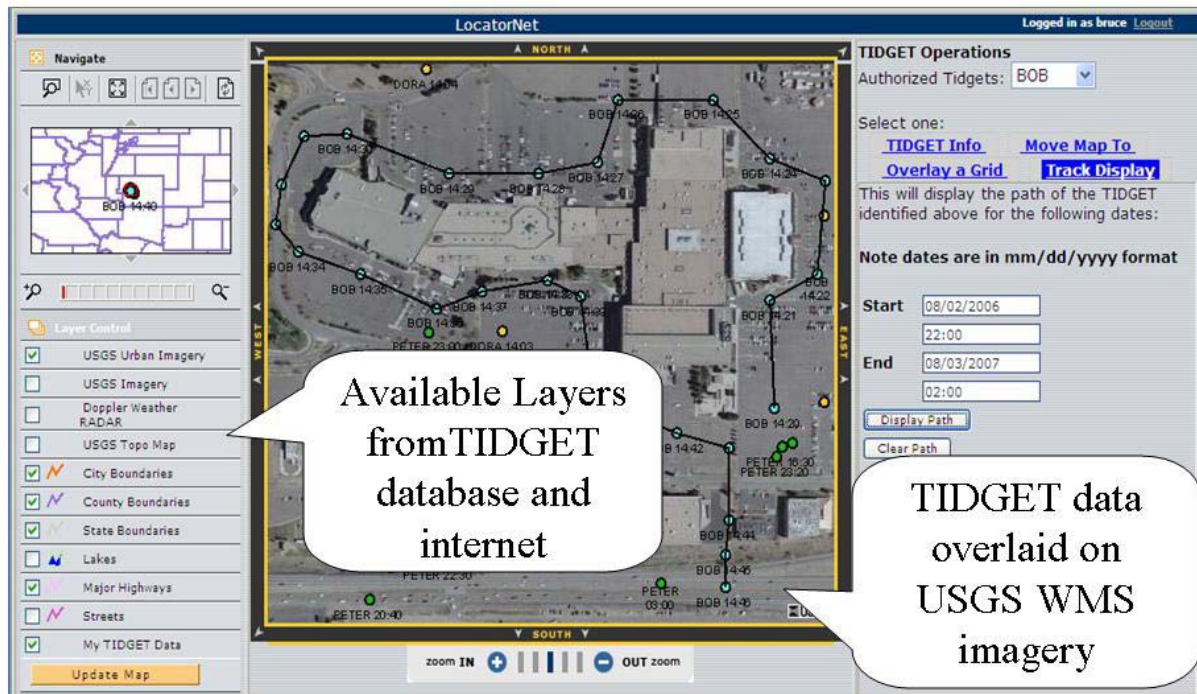


Figure 13 LocatorNet Application

CONCLUSION

The TIDGET/ZigBee tracking sensors have the following advantages over previous GPS tracking solutions.

- Ultra low-power design enabling operation for 30 days using a wristwatch size device and battery
- Wireless networked connectivity using low-cost COTS ZigBee devices
- Improved ZigBee data transfer reliability using an enhanced ZigBee transmission protocol

The open architecture, standard-based design approach for the LocatorNet server has the following advantages for offering Location-based services

- Web-based access and display of the TIDGET/ZigBee tracking results using only a thin client
- Powerful search and query engines using Oracle's geospatial application server
- Rich feature content through integration with OpenGIS web services
- Flexible web based user interface design for rapid implementation and deployment of web based services
- Secure data management for maintaining privacy and managing access to TIDGET/ZigBee tracking data

A variety of commercial and military applications exist for the TIDGET/ZigBee tracking unit and the LocatorNet Location-based services. The first TIDGET/ZigBee system is being developed for the U.S. Army TATRC for use in clinical trials. Its initial use is envisioned as a hospital type bracelet that will be used to collect the location and time of treatment applied to trauma patients in support of clinical trials. Other applications for the TIDGET include embedding in other wireless devices which require low power operation and location operation, such as 3G cell phones, or for geotagging sensor data or images, for example in digital cameras. NAVSYS is currently working with industry partners who are interested in producing and distributing the TIDGET devices for a variety of commercial applications.

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